



Vol. 1. San Francisco, Saturday, November 29, 1873. No. 48.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST,

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

BY THE NATIONALIST PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE...No. 409 WASHINGTON STREET.

All Communications must be Addressed to the Business Manager.

TERMS. One copy, one year, \$3.00

10 copies to one address, one year, \$20.00

Single copies, 10 cents.

(INvariably in Advance.)

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One Dollar a square, (eight lines of type) per

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reduction or justify an advance.

Charges on Local Advertisements due on the day fol-

lowing the issue of the paper.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Under no circumstances will any ad-

vertisement of unchaste character or doubtful influence

be inserted in these columns. Notices coming from

parties unknown to the Publishers, must be paid for in

advance.

THE FORLORN HOPE.

Unroll the verdant volume to the wind, and let it

As we hasten to the right

Let us drink a last good night

To the beauty which we leave, boy, behind, behind,

Behind, behind, behind, behind, behind, behind,

To the beauty which we leave, boy, behind,

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IRISH NEWS.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN DUBLIN IN FAVOR OF

HOME RULE.

An immense demonstration in favor of Home

Rule took place in Dublin on last Sunday the

28th, the anniversary of the execution of Allen,

Larkin and O'Brien. It is estimated that 60,-

000 persons took part in the procession and

mass meeting which followed. Speeches were

made by Messrs. Butts, Martin and others.

No disturbance occurred.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARIES OF THE

HOME RULE ORGANIZATION.

Mr. J. W. O'Neill-Daum, Wm. Shaw Philip

Callan and E. R. King Harman, Secretaries of

the Home Rule Committee in Dublin, have

sent to the London Times the following state-

ment of what the Home Rulers wish to accom-

plish:

"To obtain for our country the right and priv-

ilege of managing our own affairs by a parlia-

ment assembled in Ireland composed of Rep-

resentatives of the people and her successors and

the Lords of Commons of Ireland.

To secure for that Parliament, under a fed-

eral arrangement, the right of legislating for

and regulating all matters relating to the inter-

nal affairs of Ireland and control over Irish re-

sources and revenues, subject to the obligation

of contributing our just proportion of the im-

perial expenditures.

To leave to an Imperial Parliament the power

of dealing with all questions affecting the im-

perial crown and Government, legislation re-

garding the colonies and other dependencies of

the crown, the relations of the united empire

with foreign states, and all matters appertain-

ing to the defense and the stability of the em-

pire at large.

To obtain an adjustment of the relations

between the two countries without any inter-

ference with the prerogatives of the crown, or

any disturbance of the principles of the consti-

tution.

THE HEMET CLUB, DUBLIN.

At a meeting of the members of the above

club held on Monday evening in their rooms,

Dorchester street, Mr. William J. Leahy in the

chair, it was proposed by Mr. Patrick Kelly,

and seconded by Mr. Thomas Smith:

"That the members of this club attend the

meeting to be held in Dublin on the 23d of

this month, and that each member wear a black

cravat scarf and green sash.

It was carried unanimously.

THE O'CONNOR DON OF IRELAND, OR WHAT

The O'Connor Don of Ireland, has approved

of the principle "that Ireland should manage

her own local affairs," but condemns the "Fed-

eral programme" now put forward.

FATAL OUTRAGE IN THE COUNTY TIPPERARY.

A man named Fanning, residing near Borris-

oleigh, who was waylaid by a party of men,

recently has died from the injuries he received.

John Callanan is in custody charged with

being concerned in the outrage.

SERIOUS AFFAIR BETWEEN ORANGEMEN AND POLICE

IN PORTADOWN.

The correspondent of "Saunders" writes on

Wednesday—

THE AMNESTY ASSOCIATION NOT POLITICAL.

The Amnesty Association in Dublin adopted

a resolution declaring that it was originated for

the sole purpose of effecting the release of the

Irish political prisoners, that it is purely a

non-political body.

THE POLITICAL TREASONERS.

On Monday the Queenstown Town Commis-

sioners at a meeting adopted a memorial to

Mr. Gladstone, praying for the release of the

Fenian prisoners.

POLICE INTERFERENCE WITH AN AMNESTY MEETING.

It is stated that the Queen's County Amnesty

Committee are about to institute proceedings

against the policeman who tore down the plac-

ard supporting an Amnesty Meeting in Mary-

boro', which was posted in Mountin.

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE TAMPERING WITH THE

SECRET OF THE BALLOT.

The case of Mr. Henry Unkles, J. P., who has

been sentenced to a week's imprisonment for

the Cork magistrate for having, while acting

as a personation agent for Mr. Pim at the last

election in this city, disclosed how an illiterate

elector named Delay had voted, was argued in

the Court of Queen's Bench, to which Mr. Un-

kles has appealed. The conviction was im-

poseded on the ground that the decisions of

the magistrates who dismissed the charge with-

out prejudice when it was originally brought

forward by Mr. Ronayne, M. P., were equiva-

lent to an acquittal, and a bar to the subsequent

prosecution at suit of the Attorney-General, and

also that no proof had been given in the latter

proceedings of Felly having been voted at all.

The case was not concluded up to the 6th

inst.

EXCURSION IN DUBLIN.

On yesterday an Excursion Train left from

Westport to Dublin, calling at the intermediate

stations. A large number of excursionists left

from Westport, Castlebar, Balla, Claremorris,

and Ballyvaughan. The excursionists were

imposeded on the ground that the decisions of

the magistrates who dismissed the charge with-

out prejudice when it was originally brought

forward by Mr. Ronayne, M. P., were equiva-

lent to an acquittal, and a bar to the subsequent

prosecution at suit of the Attorney-General, and

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proceedings of Felly having been voted at all.

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THE IRISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Bishops of the Irish Episcopal Church

are dissatisfied with the subscriptions to the

Sustentation fund. The Bishop of Limerick,

speaking at Tralee, by way of contrast, drew

attention to the liberality of the Free Church

of Scotland in this respect.

MURDER IN DUBLIN.

On the 5th of November, in the Dublin

Southern Police Court, a Greek sailor was

committed to trial charged with the murder of a

man named Connolly whom he fatally stabbed.

Three other Greek sailors were also committed

for trial for aiding the former in the outrage.

The will of the late Mr. Richard Honan, late

of Liverpool and formerly of Cork, has been

proved. It contains several munificent be-

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND OPPOSED TO TURKEY'S "PROGRESS."

One thousand Turks threaten to occupy

Labney. British troops have left Aden to

prevent occupation.

GREEN DUFF FROM A ROYAL SOURCE.

Preparations are making in London for a

performance of Professor Glover's cantata "St.

Patrick at Tara," at the Queen's Concert Rooms

Hanover-square, before Christmas, under the

patronage of his H. R. M. Prince Arthur.

FREE AND ENLIGHTENED ENGLAND?

At Blackburn, England, on the 11th inst.,

Patrick Crosbie, from Belfast, a stone mason,

was blamed for working against society rules,

and the masons swarmed around him, brought

him outside the town, about three miles, rob-

bed him, stripped him, kicked him to death

with their iron-cased clogs, and threw him into

the river. No arrests have been made.

The steple of a church at Ripponden, in

Yorkshire, was the other day, struck by light-

ning, which melted a portion of the works of

the clock and set the chimneys playing. This

attracted the attention of persons, who found

that the electric fluid had also ignited the gas

at the metre.

The English Mint has been engaged in

coining 22,000 worth of threepenny pieces for

exportation to the Gold Coast. It is said that

these coins are intended for the payment of the

Fantees.

A SPEECH BY DISRAELI. HE BECOMES PROPHETIC.

Mr. Disraeli made a political speech in Glas-

gow lately. He severely criticized the Spanish

Government and predicted a great struggle in

Europe between the spiritual and temporal

powers. He feared the conflict would result in

anarchy, and declared partisans of home rule

in Ireland would unmask and show Great

Britain their real designs.

The British gunboat "Wood Lark" arrived

at Santiago de Cuba recently as well as the ship

of war "Dano," with Commodore De Horsey,

senior officer at Jamaica, on board, arrived

from Port Royal. General Muriel embarked on

the steamer "Trinidad" for Havana before the

Commodore De Horsey came ashore.

It is reported that the Queen Dowager of

Prussia loses 700,000 thalers by the failure of

the famous banking house of Quistery at Berlin,

and that a prince of the royal family will suf-

fer to a greater extent.

The Cologne "Gazette" uses very strong lan-

guage with respect to the recent presence of

the ex-King of Hanover, in Paris, and says

that he was there to betray his country and to

conspire with the Chamberlains against Ger-

many.

THE RELIGIOUS STRUGGLE IN GERMANY.

Archbishop Ledochowski of Berlin, has been

ordered to resign within a week. He has re-

ceived a letter from the Pope exhorting him

to firmness.

A fresh sentence has been pronounced

against Archbishop Ledochowski by the Prus-

sian government for continuing unlawfully to

institute priests. He is condemned to two

years' imprisonment, and an additional fine of

500 thalers.

EXECUTION OF OFFICERS IN SAN DOMINGO.

Generals Manzuela and three other Generals

have been shot by order of the President. They

now prisoners in revolutionary movements.

It is expected that six other officers of high rank

will be executed on similar charges, will soon be

executed.

THE PLOT TO SURRENDER CARTAGENA A FAILURE.

A special to the "Times" reports that a plot to

surrender Cartagena proved a complete failure.



## MAGNUS THE GREAT.

FROM "THE IRISH" BY J. M. BROOKS.

This poem is one of those compositions on Finn and his Finian warriors, whose exploits were a favorite theme of the Irish bards. It describes the overthrow of Magnus, a northern prince, and invader of Ireland, by Finn and his militia. Like the generality of the Finian poems, it begins with dialogue between Finn's famous son, the warrior-bard Oisín, and St. Patrick, till whose time it is feigned, that Oisín lived, and was converted (though it would appear, very imperfectly) to Christianity. Of these Finian poems, Miss Brooke says, "In all of them, the antiquary discovers traces of a later period than that in which Oisín flourished; and most of them are supposed to be the compositions of the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries. But, be they of what age they may," she adds, "as productions abounding with numberless beauties, they plead for preservation, and recommend themselves to taste; and at the very latest period to which it is possible to ascribe them, they must certainly relate to an age of much antiquity, and reflect much light on manners, customs and events."

OISÍN. ST. PATRICK.

OISÍN.  
I care not for thee, senseless clerk!  
Nor all thy psalming throng;  
Whose stupid soul, unwisely dark,  
Rejects the light of song:  
Unheeding, while it pours the strains,  
With Finian glory swell'd;  
Such as thy thought can scarce contain,  
Thine eye has never beheld!

ST. PATRICK.  
Pardon, great chief—I meant no ill;  
Sweet is to me thy song;  
And high the themes and lofty skill  
In noble strains prolong.

Sing, then, sweet bard! thy purpose's tale,  
While gladly I attend,  
And let me on thy grace prevail,  
Its lovely song do I lend.

OISÍN.  
Once, while we chafed the dark-brown deer,  
Along the sea-girt plain,  
We saw a distant fleet appear,  
Advancing on the main.

Quick came the hunt—to east, to west  
Our rapid mandate kind;  
With instant march the Fenil prest  
To join their leader's side.

Beneath the chief of mighty name,  
Whom lovely Morra bore,  
Seven warlike bands to join us came,  
Collected on the shore.

Then Finn, the soul of Erin's might,  
With fame and conquest crown'd;  
To deeds of glory to incite,  
Address'd the heroes round.

"Which of my chiefs the first will go  
"To you insulted shore,  
"And bravely meet the daring foe,  
"Their purpose to explore?"

Bright in the glittering blades of war,  
The youthful Fergus rose;  
Loud sounds his martial voice afar,  
And greets the distant foe.

FINIAN.  
"Whence are those hosts? Come they the force  
"Of Finian's arm to brave—  
"Or whosoever they steer their course  
"Or Erin's guarded war?"

THE BROTHER.  
"Mac-Melroe, of the crimson shields,  
"Fierce Magnus heads our bands,  
"Who Lochlin's mighty sceptre wields,  
"And mighty hosts commands."

FINIAN.  
"Why does he thus our counsils explore,  
"And hither lead his power?  
"If peace conducts him to our shore,  
"He comes in happy hour."

The furious Magnus swift reply'd,  
With fierce and haughty boast,  
The King whose navy's speckled pride  
Defied our martial host.

"Come, he cried, from Oisín's son  
"A hostage to obtain;  
"And, as the meed of conquest won,  
"His spouse and dog to gain."

"His Brian," whose fleetness mocks the wind,  
"His spouse of gentle love;  
"Let them be now to me resign'd,  
"My mightier arm to prove."

\* In reference to these hunting matches, which used to continue for several days, and even months, a learned writer says of the old Irish—"They came out of the forest expert soldiers, and no nation could excel them in rapid marches, quick retreats and sudden sallies. By these means it was, that they so often baffled the armies of South Britain, and the Roman legions united."

FINIAN.  
"Fergus, the son of Finn, and brother of Oisín, was the chief poet of the Finians. He is styled 'Fíbhíocht,' or 'of the sweet lips,' and mentioned as 'a bard, on whom succeeding poets have bestowed as many epithets as Homer has given to his Jupiter.' It is likewise related that 'so persuasive was his eloquence that, united with his rank, it secured him an almost universal ascendancy.' He was as celebrated for the excellence of his disposition and temper, as for his poetical abilities. Several pieces attributed to him are yet extant. In reference to this embassy of Fergus to Magnus, it is to be observed that amongst the old Irish, before the general use of trumpets, it was the duty of herald bards, with loud voices to sound an alarm, call troops together, &c."

\* The Danish shields were usually crimson-colored. Lochlin is the ancient Irish name for Scandinavia, or Denmark, Norway, and Sweden in General.

\* The allusion means to be covered by the original word "breac" or "speckled" has not been explained. Finn's dog Brian is renowned, in bardic tale and song, for his fidelity and great endowments.

(To be continued.)

Numerous actions against Resident Magistrates. On the 24th ult., in the Consolidated Chambers in the case of John Rae, the well known Belfast solicitor, against Mr. Orme, R. M., an action to recover damages for ordering him to be imprisoned seven days for contempt of Court. Baron Dowse granted defendant leave to plead several defences in justification of the course he had adopted. A similar order was granted out of an action against Mr. Plunkett, R. M. Mr. Rae had seven other actions proceeding against Belfast magistrates for assaults, false imprisonment, &c.

Thomas Webb, who died recently at the age of eighty-two, is said to be the oldest bookseller in Dublin, if not in Ireland.

## Romance of Real Life—Old Prisons.

BY FRANK THORPE PORTER, ESQ., A. M.

## CHAPTER II.

In less than two months from this time, an exchange of prisoners was effected; Captain Vessey and the count parted with mutual regret and reciprocal assurances of the strongest friendship. A few minutes before they were separated, the count mentioned to him, that to disburse Vaughan of any idea that he entertained a bad opinion of him, he had procured for him the grade of sergeant. As the captain was stepping into the vehicle, to leave Lille, a female handed him a small parcel, on opening it he found the watch, chain, and appendages, of which he had been dispossessed at Castleknock.

The military operations of the English were, for some time, extensive and diversified, and during eleven years Vessey did not revisit Ireland. He had been in India, in America, and finally became a prisoner to the French, in 1756, when the Duc de Richelieu captured Minorca. There Colonel Vessey met again with the Count de St. Woostan. Their friendship was renewed, and Vessey obtained permission, upon parole, to visit Paris, where the count was proceeding with despatches. He was informed by the count that soon after their first parting Vaughan's brother, Sylvester, had arrived from Ireland, joined his regiment, and was killed at the battle of Rancour, where the elder Martin, was severely wounded, and had consequently become an inmate of the *Hôtel des Invalides*. There Colonel Vessey found the man, whose escape, and an ignominious death had often occasioned perplexing conjectures to his prosecutor. The old sergeant evinced great pleasure at the colonel's visit, attended him through the establishment, and having conducted him into one of the harbours, which the veterans of the *Invalides* have, from the very commencement of the institution, cultivated with peculiar care and taste, he offered the colonel a seat under an agreeable shade, where there was no danger of their communications being overheard, and requested him to listen to the narrative of his escape from the "old prison."

"I need not now, sir," he added, "ask any condition from you, for the man who arranged the business is dead; no one now can be injured by the disclosure. I have bitterly mourned the disgraceful affair which has banished me from my native country, and led to the loss of my poor brother, whom I persuaded to join in the crime of robbing you. God knows my heart—I would willingly make restitution of your property, but I shall never possess the means. It was a great consolation that I was able to do you a little service after Fontenoy, and I felt a certain happiness when you parted from me at Lille."

"My good friend," said the colonel, "as to the affair at Castleknock, I would wish you never to mention it again. I have, however, a great curiosity to know how you avoided the fate which, to say the truth, I supposed you had undergone."

"We took the money, sir," said Martin, "and placed it in a strong bag. We hid it neither in house, garden, nor field, but in a deep part of the river Liffey, below the Salmon Leap. There was a stout cord about ten feet in length, from the bag to a heavy weight, so that the cord could be easily caught by a drag. Well, I was convicted and sentenced, and there were four other men condemned at the same time, and we were all to be executed together. One was a forger, and three were house-breakers. We each occupied a separate cell in the condemned yard. The gaoler came in two or three times a day, whilst the cells were open, and I soon remarked that he took very little notice of any of the others, but spoke pretty often to me. On the third day after our sentence I was in my cell, counting my days and trying to count my hours, making pictures in my despairing mind and of the cart and the crowd, and cringing sometimes as if I already felt the slippery noose of the noose of the gallows, and the creeping death of my next thinking of the happy days of my innocent childhood, and feeling some consolation in my misery that my brother had not been condemned; and that my parents were both dead, and spared the shame and sorrow of their son's public execution. He closed the door and addressed some kind expressions to me, hoping that I was resigned to the great change that was approaching, and enquiring if he could do anything for my comfort or consolation. In a stout but low tone I replied, that I would rather get rid of the business without being hanged at all. He sat down on the block-stool, and we both remained silent for a few minutes, but there were looks passing between us, we were reading each other's hearts. At last he said, 'Have you the money?'

"It's safe, every guinea of it," I replied, 'but useless to me and to every one else, if I am to stay here the rest of my life. Moreover, I could not give it all, for there would be very little use in going out of the prison, if I had not the means of going further and going faster; but I have sixteen hundred pounds for my friend, who would be a real friend.'

"Mr. Vessey is gone," said the gaoler, 'we are tolerably safe from him now, but I will try the chance, I am, I admit, in great want of money. Give me sixteen hundred pounds, and I will allow your brother to pass through my rooms to the top of the prison, and to bring a rope ladder with him, he can descend into the yard, and there he will find a key which will open your cell, this can be done at twelve to-morrow night, and you may be far away before mine in the morning. Your brother will be here by-and-by, you can arrange with him; but there is no time to be lost.'

"My brother I replied shall have nothing to do with the business, except to bring the money. I shall not cross the wall, I must go out by the door, I must be let out, or I stay until I am disposed of along with the rest."

"It's impossible," said the gaoler. "It is not impossible, I replied, but very easy, if you can get a little assistance. I must be sick, very sick, fever, gall fever, is to be my complaint. I must die and be sent out in a coffin."

"No said he, 'there must be a real corpse; I think it can be managed; but I cannot have more than a thousand pounds for myself, and the remaining six must be divided between two others.'

"We agreed upon the plan, and for several days I was really sick, made so by artificial means—spirits, laudanum, tobacco, and other things were used in various ways. Eight hundred pounds were brought by my brother, and paid to the gaoler in the condemned cell. The other men were removed to another part of the prison. A last, I died, you under stand; and on that night a corpse was conveyed into my cell, by the gaoler himself; it was my size, and had been procured in the neighbouring burial-ground of 'Bully's Acre,' but, unlike the generality of such disfigurements, it was to go back there again under my name."

(To be continued.)

## England and the Ashantee.

Ashantee awaits with calmness the arrival of the big British boat which will ride in railways up to the walls of Coomassie. Sir Garnet Wolseley has arrived, and although the sea was unusually calm there was a difficulty in getting ashore by the only means possible—in small boats. Soon after the new Governor-in-Chief got ashore he took the oath of allegiance, and then he held a palaver (the old game) with the chiefs, who are not so professedly in alliance with King Coma. The preliminaries for bringing the "tribes" together and getting them to keep quiet and listen in a circle to the honeyed, insidious words of the invader were tedious in the extreme. With the aid of interpreters, Sir Garnet delivered himself of a speech which was too plausible to be swallowed, even by Cape Coast savages. The Queen of England, he assured them, had heard with great concern the ravages of their enemies, the Ashantees. She has no thought in sending troops to the Coast but to assist, and to deliver them from their barbarous foes. But he wanted to know from the "kings" what help they would give him. Sir Garnet, the Queen does not help those who do not help themselves. "The war is yours, not mine." But the kings were not caught with such chaff. They were still silent, and turned away one by one with aspects of grave doubt and suspicion of the sincerity of "our Queen's" intentions.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES  
OF THE  
IRISH NATIONALIST.  
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.  
Published Every Saturday at No. 409 Washington Street, San Francisco.  
Nationalist Printing and Publishing Co.

The friends of Ireland and the friends of universal freedom have long felt the want on this coast of a newspaper which should rigorously exclude from its columns all matters not tending to the advocacy of their principles, the defense of their rights, the increase of their knowledge and numbers, the elevation of their sentiments and character, and the formation of an effective union among all sections, parties, creeds and classes of liberty-loving Irishmen and their allies.

To supply this want, as well as to contribute something towards the establishment of a Republic on Irish soil, and the spread of free institutions to every part of the earth, has the NATIONALIST been established. The importance of the work to be performed, and the necessity of performing it well, have led to the formation of a Joint-stock Company of Irishmen, Irish-Americans and others, under the title of "THE NATIONALIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY." This Company undertakes to publish the NATIONALIST in future, and pledges itself that this newspaper shall be distinguished by the following characteristics:

1. The main object of the NATIONALIST shall be to assist in the establishment of a REPUBLIC on IRISH SOIL, as means towards that end, it will inculcate the necessity of a cordial union among all sections of Irishmen, irrespective of creed, race or locality; the advisability of forgiving and forgetting past differences; the need that exists for harmony among the different organizations of Irishmen; the futility of expecting Irish liberty from any other source than Irish men in Irish hands; the duty that is incumbent on Irish-Americans to sympathize with and assist their brothers at home; and the most efficient mode of rendering that assistance most conducive to its intended object.

2. It will advocate the cause of all oppressed peoples, and the right of every nation to its own autonomy.

3. It will favor the spread of Republicanism and free institutions among all nations, and oppose aristocracy and monarchy by every honorable means at its disposal.

4. In religion it will be strictly neutral, excluding from its columns all inflammatory references to religious and sectarian subjects. This is believed to be not only expedient, but necessary, as religious differences have been the bane of many generations of Irishmen. Provided, that current religious news may be inserted without prejudicial comments.

5. Sectionalism, or ignorant prejudices arising among men because of their coming from different parts of Ireland, shall be discountenanced, and its criminality exposed.

6. No line of the NATIONALIST shall ever be devoted to indulgence in unfriendly personalities. When, however, the principles of Irish nationality or of American republicanism are attacked, the attack shall be vigorously repelled.

7. In the politics of the City of San Francisco and of the State of California, the NATIONALIST shall be strictly neutral, regarding party affiliations as no cause for making any man a friend or an enemy; and it shall neither advocate nor attack the claims of any political party or individual in the seeking of political position, Federal, State or Municipal.

8. It will also be neutral, but friendly in its treatment of the internal affairs of the United States, but in reference to the foreign policy of the country, it will hold itself thoroughly independent.

9. A speciality will be made of giving publicity to all matters of interest to the Irish people, and to the military companies of the City and of the State.

10. The Labor movement and the respective rights and obligations of Workingmen and Capitalists shall receive that attention which their great importance demands.

The main object of this undertaking being the union of Irishmen with a view towards Irish independence, all the obstacles which might impede that union have been, as far as possible, removed, so that the NATIONALIST might furnish a platform broad enough to give standing room to all genuine lovers of liberty, and there shall not be any deviations from these principles permitted in the columns of this journal under any circumstances. Among the stockholders of this Company are representatives of almost all the Irish organizations of California, whether revolutionary, benevolent, literary or military. While we rely on our future performance rather than our present promises, while we believe ourselves competent, as well as determined, to repel the attacks of all our enemies of all creeds, and while we acknowledge having already received generous support, we yet invite the cordial co-operation of all to enable us to make the NATIONALIST take a front-rank place among the newspapers devoted to the service of Ireland and Liberty.

The above is the declaration of principles which the Nationalist Publishing Company pledges itself to carry out to the utmost of its ability; and, as this company is organized solely for that purpose, and not for any purpose of gain, it confidently appeals for support to all Irishmen who desire to see their native land an independent nation, and likewise to all lovers of HUMAN FREEDOM.

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aug30-11

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Practical Upholsterer,  
And Dealer in  
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Boots and Shoes!  
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AN ENTIRELY NEW

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IT IS ALL IT IS RECOMMENDED.  
I can cheerfully and confidently recommend its use to those who are wanting a really good Sewing Machine, at a low price.

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Price of each Machine, "Glass A," "One," (war rated for five years by special certificate), with all its fixtures, and everything complete belonging to it, including SELF-THREADING NEEDLES, packed in a strong wooden box, and delivered to any part of the country, by express, free of further charges, on receipt of price, one FIVE DOLLARS. Safe delivery guaranteed. With each Machine we will send, on receipt of \$1.00, the new patent

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Latest Patents and Improvements for the Farm and Garden. Mowers, Reapers, Cultivators, Feed Cutters, Harrows, Farm Mills, Plasters, Harvesters, Thrashers and all articles needed for Farm work. Best seeds in large variety. All Money sent in Post Office Money Orders, Bank Drafts, or by Express will be at our risk, and are perfectly secure. Safe delivery of all our goods guaranteed.

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All kinds of Plated Ware Repaired, and Old Silver whitened and finished to look equal to new. Goods sent through Wells, Fargo & Co. will receive prompt attention. jly 5-11

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WOOD delivered by cart or half cord. Coke shipped to any part of the State at 60c per House per ton. All orders will receive prompt attention. jly 19-11

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Board and Lodging per week..... \$4.50  
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Passengers and Baggage taken to this house free of charge.  
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THIS CHARMING AND PLEASANT Summer Resort for Families is now open and ready to receive visitors. Elegantly furnished.  
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GARLAND'S VEGETABLE CODON DROPS are now acknowledged to be the best remedy known for all Croup and Lung Complaints. Physicians and all that have ever used them recommend them.







Coercion Act, which made the Viceroy an ir-

Coercion Act, which made the Viceroy an irresponsible despot, and the whole Irish nation at home his serfs. An enthusiastic vote of confidence in their representative closed that even-

ing's proceedings.

Next day the Amnesty Meeting was held. It was one of the finest ever seen in Munster, and was attended by over forty thousand persons. The Chairmen of the County of Kerry were Mr. Charles O'Connell, Mr. John O'Leary, Mr. John O'Moyley; Mr. Bonynne M. P., Cork City; Mr. Michael Ryan of Bunee; and Father Quaid of O'Callaghan's Mills, took part in the proceedings. Mr. Butt moved the second resolution, and in speaking of it, said that the conditions under which Mr. Gladstone had proposed to release the prisoners were not good for the country, as the judges had testified, was perfectly tranquil. Mr. John Daly seconded the resolution. I suppose some of you know him. He was arrested in Limerick in '66 and remained in jail for some time. He was then released but at the time of the "rising" was "wanted" badly, and had to go to the States. He subsequently returned, but I believe the police of his native town are not as very thoroughly satisfied with the depth of his devotion to the British Empire.

At the Arklow Amnuty meeting yesterday a rather ludicrous affair occurred. Two Gs, a pharisee of the type you find in Gs. and a detective, both from Dublin, with green scarfs, frock coats, etc. They proceeded straight to the place of meeting. Now Mr. Nolan, Hon. Sec. of the Amnuty Association, had promised that two gentlemen from Dublin, should attend as speakers, and these two Gs. were the Amnuty Committee. They came to the conclusion that these individuals were the promised orators. Accordingly they forthwith pounced on the Castle spies, and placing the resolutions in their hands, informed them that time was up and that they should now begin. The Gs. were not sure whether some practical joke was being played on them, or whether the Amnuty Association were really without a word, and were unwilling to disclose their true intentions.

character, could only protest that they were unprepared to speak. The Committee took this to be bashfulness, and urged that they need not be afraid of criticism, that they must be able to speak or Mr. Nolan would not have sent them, etc. The situation was becoming embarrassing, when the arrival of some of the members of the Amnesty Association produced a disclosure of the real objects for which the noble pair had visited the town. The latter at once took to their heels, and were seen no more on the ground.

The National teachers have just held a conference, on the best means of securing an advance on their present pitiful stipends. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, presided at the meeting. The speakers were: Sir David Russell, M. P., and Vere Foster. The general impression was that unless by a local rate in aid, there was no means of increasing the salaries. Speaking of Pim and Corrigan, the M. P. s. for Dublin, I am sure none of you will be sorry to hear that the political deathwarrant of these persons is signed. They have utterly disappointed their constituents, particularly the Nationalists, by their support of the Government. Radical not to say Communistic tendencies, and whose first achievement was to vote for a renewal of the Alienists Coercion Act, which oppresses the country.

The law courts re-opened to-day for the Winter session, and in the list of cases in the Queen's Bench, I see Fraser vs. Burke.

Does the name sound completely strange in your ears, or have you any recollection of it. It is one of the Park cases one of the actions arising from the infamous assault on the people by the police, on the 6th August 1871. What some one will say, are they not all over yet? No, Sir, or Madam, they are not. Three different juries have given verdicts in favor of the plaintiffs in these cases, but

The Crown appeared in every case against the plaintiffs of the And yet our rulers point to every case with scorn, and tell as that here is justice for the poorest man in the land. Justice! Great God! no one denies that the plaintiffs in these cases were brutally, savagely assaulted; no one denies that the Crown has denied the assault; no one denies that the Crown has denied that the actions have been brought against those by whose orders the crime was committed; three different juries have found a verdict against the authorities, and still justice is denied. Not a penny compensation has been given to a single victim of the crime. Not a single man, woman or child, not a single policeman was hurt on an inoffensive crowd of men, women and children, and when the green sward of the Phoenix Park was stained with the blood of the people of Dublin, Burke, the defendant in this case, is the under secretary. It has been said that the Lord Lieutenant is not responsible, he is the representative of the Sovereign, "who can do no wrong." The chief-Secretary, Hartington, is not responsible, as he only transmitted the orders of the Lord Lieutenant. The inspectors of police and

the police themselves are in respect of some act which saves them from all consequences of deeds done in obeying orders from superior officers, and the crown, after three trials, are still endeavoring to prove that the undersigned Secretary, Burke, and the Chief Commissioner of police, Colonel Lake, are not responsible for some reason or another, which nobody can comprehend. They succeed in proving the latter case or even in tying out the plaintiffs, the rule will be established that if the order for the commission of any crime, "even murder," be only first given "by the Viceroys and regularly transmitted down to some policeman who commits it, such a policeman is not responsible for the crime."

murder can be committed by a British citizen against a resident in Ireland or another country, other than getting evidence in their favor, or despite the plaintiffs' oath—they are suing the plaintiffs out because the latter have no money to meet the enormous expense of the trials. O'Byrne vs. Hartington lasted thirty-one days, and cost the crown over twelve thousand pounds; "Where could O'Byrne, the sub-editor of the '*Tribune*,' get money to carry on the case? The verdict was in his favor, the crown appealed, another trial and costly trial was gone through (this was no jury—only one of the judges was Fitzgerald); two judges decided against O'Byrne, but in such a way as to leave a doubt as to their decision being even valid on their own law points; the third, Chief Baron Pigott, boldly upbraided the plaintiff's cause against the crown. Again, in Fraser, Burke, & Co. v. Murray, the plaintiff reported the crown's case against Fraser and Fraser's report of the crown's case against him, who was in the paper, and so the crown's *Journal*, who was in the paper, and so a promoter of the meeting, but to report from his own lips to obtain compensation for the lawless

violence he suffered. And this is British law in Ireland. How are these men on their salaries as editors or reporters to wage legal war against an opponent who has his hand in the public purse, and who, by using that purse, can so far prolong the struggle as to ruin his adversary. How long, Oh, God, how long? In this day's *Freeman* I read that "the placards which had been circulated throughout the Queen's County announcing an Amnesty meeting in Maryborough, were torn down by the Police." This is called "governing Ireland according to the law."

The weather is still wet, cold, and foggy, and everything is getting drear. How thousands of the poor will ever tide the winter through is known only to God.

Barry Sullivan has just concluded a highly successful engagement at the Theatre Royal. Toole begins his farewell visit here to-night on his way to America. You will see him very likely before he returns. The Exhibition closes finally on the 20th inst.

Essex bridge is being lowered to the level of Chapel street.

Grattan's statue will be shortly erected in College Green.

AU REVOIR.

**TESTIMONIAL TO JOHN MITCHELL.**

It seems to us, friends and admirers of our exiled fellow-countryman, JOHN MITCHEL, that a time has now come for giving some practical

expression to the admiration and gratitude with which his life of long and faithful service in the cause of Ireland is regarded by the Irish people. Few men, if any, have shown a more unselfish love for Ireland—few, if any, have served Ireland more nobly—few have suffered more for Ireland than JOHN MITCHELL. We need no apology, then, in appealing to every Irishman who loves his country to aid us in proving to Mr. MITCHELL that, long exiled as he is, his name is still remembered in Ireland with love and gratitude.

After some enquiry and consideration we have decided on the following as a fitting form of testimonial. We ask the Irish people for the sum of £2,000, and we ask them to contribute the money immediately, so as to enable us to conclude our book within three months from the date of this address. If this sum is given us we shall present it at once to John Murnau, a free gift from the Irish people, and we shall at the same time take the liberty of expressing to him the wish of his countrymen to possess a complete edition of his writings, revised by himself, and their hope that it may prove a labor of love to him, at his leisure and convenience, to carry that wish into effect.

All who have read his "Jail Journal," his "History of Ireland since the Treaty of Limerick," or his Last Confession (Perhaps), will agree with us that Mr. MITCHEL is one of the most vigorous and original of living writers; a writer of whom Ireland may well be proud. His great literary powers have been steadily and unselfishly devoted to the service of Ireland; and we would regard it as a national loss that any of his writings should perish.

For these reasons it is that we propose to adopt the form of testimonial specified above. We trust that this Irish work of gratitude and duty may be crowned with signal success.

Ireland has never, heretofore, been wanting in gratitude to those who have suffered in her cause. To Irishmen of all classes, we confidently appeal to prove in this instance, by a great National Testimonial, that they are not ungrateful to the man who still remains an exile, charged with the one crime of having loved Ireland too well.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,  
JOHN MARTIN, M. P.  
P. J. SMYTH, M. P.  
J. P. RONAYNE, M. P.  
VERY TRULY YOURS,  
J. P. RONAYNE

Above we lay before our readers the address of the Committee of the Mitchell testimonial to the Irish rebels throughout the world. It comes from a number of Irish and friends and admirers; men who have watched his career from its beginning with his own eyes and it proposes the twenty-fifth anniversary of his death as a fitting time for his countrymen to mark their sense of the merits of the man, and their respect for the patriotism of the hero, by presenting him with a testimonial. The gentlemen who have taken the matter in hand have decided a pecuniary form to be the most suitable for the offering, and the address issued by the Committee, the reason of this preference is satisfactorily explained. The national Press throughout the country, is strongly

in favor of the movement, and the Dublin *Frisian*, in some remarks which we reprint, strongly urges all Irishmen to assist in the good work. In a communication we have received from John Dillon, Esq., Hon. Sec., it is proposed that local committees should be formed to receive contributions in places too remote for the forwarding of solitary subscriptions. The amount they ask for is not large, but the time within which they would wish it furnished is short. Were a local committee established here, we have no doubt but that many of Mr. Mitchell's countrymen and well-wishers would eagerly seize the opportunity of assisting the committee and their good administration. In view of this we would strongly urge on our readers the immediate establishment of such a committee, and we have no doubt it few gentlemen would undertake this duty but that they would find their exertions gratefully received by their countrymen both here and in Ireland. In the meantime, any contributions paid to this office will be forwarded to Dublin, and the names of the donors published.

The first number of the above series had been lost.

On our table, and it is with great pleasure that we recognize it a valuable accession to the ranks of the Irish National Literature. We notice that the sickly wallowing with abuses which disgraces too much of what is termed a National press, is conspicuous only by its absence. The Magazine before us abandons from the outset all direction from habit or prejudice, and fearlessly starts along the same path by which we ourselves been advancing. Heartily and with open arms do we welcome it as a fellow laborer in the glorious cause of Irish Independence.

With regard to the subject matter of its pages, in addition to the extrinsic interest they possess for every Irishman, we find a carefully and judiciously compiled Miscellany of entertaining reading, consisting of the most interesting and consistent and eminently patriotic contributions of the ablest and most successful of our authors. The editorial department is full of interest, and the entire magazine has a paramount claim on the attention and patronage of the class to whom it is especially addressed, and whose rights it joins with us in advocating.

An additional recommendation and one we are sure all will enjoy, is the insertion of national music, a practice which we hope will be continued in each ensuing number. In conclusion, when we mention that the letter press is clear and the magazine elegantly finished in all points, we think that our readers will acknowledge in it a valuable accessory to our cause.

We regret that the crowded state of our columns will not permit us to make any extracts in this week's issue.



## THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 29, 1873.

## "THE MEN OF '48."

## FATHER SHEEHY'S LECTURE IN AID OF THE McMANUS TESTIMONIAL FUND.

The Men who Appropriated the Property of the Deceased Patriot Denounced.

The National Press Called out to Expose the Miscreants.

## RETRIBUTION CERTAIN.

In response to an invitation from the McManus Testimonial Committee to deliver a lecture in aid of that fund, the Rev. Eugene Sheehy appeared last Monday night at Platt's Hall, before an audience of about eight hundred persons, on "The Men of '48," in aid of the sister of the deceased Irish patriot, Terence Bellew McManus, Miss Isabelle McManus, a resident of this city who is in destitute circumstances. It ought to be known by every person why Miss McManus is so destitute. She came here from Ireland some years ago to obtain possession of certain property which was owned by her brother during his lifetime (being about 160 acres of land near Lone Mountain); but after his death, and before Miss McManus' arrival in this city, certain wealthy Irish Catholics, who are looked upon as "pillars of the church," jumped the property and when Miss McManus on her arrival here applied to them for the restoration of this property, she was told "it could only be obtained through the Courts of Law," and when all other resorts failed, the rights of Miss McManus having been established, they felt back on the swindlers' last plea — "The Statute of Limitation." Miss McManus' lawyer, the Hon. Judge Heydenfeldt, gives it as his opinion that, as soon as the case can be brought before the Supreme Court, a decision in her favor is certain. It is almost impossible to describe under what pecuniary embarrassment Miss McManus has been obliged to prosecute this suit. To assist her in this effort her friends extended an invitation to the eloquent Father Sheehy to deliver a lecture, and that gentleman cordially and heartily responded, and very appropriately selected as his subject

"The Men of '48." Mr. John Kenely, as Chairman of the Testimonial Committee, presided and introduced the eloquent orator, whose name was a signal for a round of hearty applause, for he has endeared himself to his San Francisco audiences. His lecture on this occasion was in his usual hearty, patriotic, fervid manner, and added another to the many laurels he has already won in this community. "The men of '48" are, of course, well remembered by many of those who heard them spoken of on that evening. As one after another the names of Meagher, Mitchell, McManus, O'Brien, Dillon, O'Mahoney, Stephens, and other patriotic Irishmen, were called and their noble deeds of self-sacrifice for their country's weal were related, the audience broke forth into wild and repeated cheers for the speaker and his distant home. He closed with some well-deserved reflections upon those men in this city with whom Miss McManus has thus far contended in vain to get possession of her brother's property. He said—

Like the Roman soldiers who were dividing the garments amongst themselves on Calvary, whilst the disciples were preparing the body of the Redeemer for the sepulchre, so those "good pillars of the church," (?) were dividing the property of the deceased Irish patriot, McManus, amongst themselves, whilst the patriotic Irish citizens of San Francisco were preparing to send his remains to be interred in the sacred soil of his native land (into which he could not venture if alive) to receive the greatest tribute of respect which was ever conferred on the remains of any previous man.

He said, that it was painful to acknowledge that these men were not only Irishmen but Catholics. Ireland and Catholicism were both compromised by their base conduct. Their names would be consigned to the hell of obloquy. The avenging hand of Heaven had come down heavily on the prime mover of the transaction. Let the others beware, for, 'tho' God is merciful, he is also just. They were a disgrace to their religion and race. It was no wonder that some asked the question—Are there rewards and punishments?—but the Reverend Lecturer said, "Providence will select His own time and means of punishment—tho' it may be slow, it is certain."

He called on San Francisco Irishmen and Irishwomen, as well as all those on the Pacific Slope, to ever care and provide for the sister of him who in life they loved so well, and whose memory is always fresh in their hearts—Terence Bellew McManus. He finally called on the National Press in Ireland and America to lend their aid in holding up such miscreants, who endeavor to shield themselves behind their ill-gotten wealth to the scorn and indignation of every true Irishman and good Catholic.

At the end of the lecture the Rev. gentleman was given three hearty cheers. Father Sheehy spoke for two hours, and the remarks of the lecturer, especially those alluding to the adventures of Miss McManus, were received with enthusiastic applause, and seemed to arouse just indignation against such moral lepers.

After the lecture Mr. Kennedy announced that a large painting of McManus would be raffled off at Irish Confederation Hall, 781 Market street, at fifty cents a ticket, on the 1st of January—the whole proceeds to be presented to Miss McManus as a testimonial.

## CITY NOTES OF THE WEEK.

ANTI-CHINESE MEETING.—Last Monday evening the County Assembly held a meeting in the Police Court room, George A. Young, President, in the Chair.

Urial B. Thomas offered the following preamble and resolution which were adopted:

WHEREAS, This County Assembly was organized for the purpose of concentrating public opinion in opposition to the immigration of Chinese laborers, that come here and compete with our citizens who work for a living; and, Whereas, we have intensified public sentiment until all the political parties have placed planks in their platforms in opposition to Chinese immigration; and,

Whereas, We have held our general convention and given expression to public opinion by the adoption of a preamble, complaints and resolutions, thus having accomplished all that is necessary to prevent the undivided sentiment of the people to Congress in opposition to Chinese immigration; therefore,

Resolved, That the Central Council of the People's Protective Alliance be requested to complete the work by putting in proper form the evidences of public sentiment on the Chinese question, and lay them before Congress at its coming session, with a request that our members will present them and sustain our views.

The Assembly then adjourned, to meet again at the call of the President.

The illegality of the Italian vegetable dealers' occupation of Sansome street was decided by a test case in the Police Court on Saturday. Antonio Cordano, one of the gardeners, appeared on defense in response to a warrant issued at the instance of Silas Kramer. Judge Mee and A. D. Spivaco represented Cordano, and demanded for him a jury trial, which was accordingly granted. The testimony on the one hand showed that Cordano was on the street, with his wagon, from half-past four o'clock until half-past eight; and, on the other that he himself stated that he was on the street from 4:45 until half-past seven o'clock. It was contended, however, that if the defendant had not been in position for one hour after daylight, he ought not to be convicted. Judge Lunderback ruled that if the defendant was on the street one hour whether in daylight or darkness, he must be convicted. After a short absence the jury returned a verdict of guilty as charged. Cordano was called in the Police Court on Tuesday morning for sentence. The Judge ordered him to pay a fine of \$25, or be imprisoned in the County Jail for twelve days.

At about 10 o'clock on last Monday morning, while Patrick Burke and another man, employed in Booth's foundry were engaged getting clay from a bank on Folsom street, near Second, the bank suddenly caved, and Burke was completely buried by the mass of falling earth. His companion escaped unharmed and as quickly as possible collected a crowd of men, who removed the earth from the unfortunate man. When reached it was discovered that Burke had been crushed to death. An inquest was held by the Coroner on the same day, and a verdict found in accordance with the above facts. Burke was a native of Ireland, forty years of age, and leaves a wife and three children living on Clara street, near Sixth. He had been repeatedly warned of the risk he was incurring by working under the bank, but had disregarded warnings.

GEORGE BUSBY, who was arrested three or four days ago, was yesterday charged on the prison register with rape and robbery. On the night of the 14th instant, an intoxicated woman named Annie Fay was picked up by three young men on Long Bridge, taken over to Butcher's corner, furnished with liquor, and became unconscious, and was outraged and robbed of all the valuables she had about her. The description of one of the parties seen with the woman on that night pointed to Busby, and he was arrested. A portion of the jewelry taken from Mrs. Fay was found on his person and the chain of evidence against him is believed to be complete.

On Market street, above Sixth street, a number of boys, from twelve to fifteen years old, came out of a saloon and attacked and beat some Chinamen. The boys were intoxicated; all were staggering, and some fell down. After the assault, they went into the same saloon and drank at the bar, but came out soon afterwards and attacked and beat other Chinamen. They were remonstrated with by gentlemen who were passing, to whom they used the vilest language and picked up clubs and stones and threatened the gentlemen with violence. No police were to be seen.

WM. FRITCH, a shoemaker who resides at the corner of Thirteenth and Mission streets, went out shooting with his hired man on Sunday last. While leaning over an embankment at South San Francisco, the gun he was carrying was accidentally discharged, and his arm was so badly injured that amputation may have to be resorted to. His companion relieved some of the pain in his face, and one of them passed through his ear.

ENGLAND'S HUMILIATION PHOTOGRAPHED.—Photographic copies of the \$15,000,000 bond paid to America by England as indemnity for losses sustained by the depredations of rebel cruisers, and also a photograph of the certificate of deposit, have been received in this city from the Treasury Department. The bond is the largest ever issued.

It is reported that Mr. Donnan, the newly elected Superintendent of Schools, will endeavor to have a re-examination of all the teachers in the Department.

## COUNTY AGENTS FOR THE "IRISH NATIONALIST."

J. J. LANE, San Francisco, Contra Costa Co.  
PETER KERNS, Salinas City, Monterey Co.  
JAMES GOULD, Sawyer's Bar, Klamath Co.  
ARTHUR ATTRIDGE, Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.  
T. K. HOWE, Dixon, Solano Co.  
THOS. QUINN, Pine, Placer Co.  
MICHAEL LEONARD, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co.  
JOHN GRIFFIN, Yountville, Napa Co.  
THOS. OAKES, San Jose, Santa Clara Co.  
JOHN P. SANSFIELD, Sacramento, Sacramento Co.

## PACIFIC COAST.

San Bernardino is to have a woolen mill. Building is going on at a lively rate in Visalia.

A Grand has been organized at Westminster, Los Angeles county.

A Directory of the city of Los Angeles is to be issued soon.

The Government has been inspecting Monterey city, with the view of selecting it as the arsenal and ordnance repository on the Pacific Coast, instead of the present establishment, which is considered unsuitable.

Colusa county is busily occupied in sowing and cultivating. The farmers of that section are learning that Summer fallow is their safety, and universal attention is given this fact.

George Bargeman, an escaped convict from the Oregon penitentiary, was arrested in San Jose on Saturday night.

Fifteen thousand sheep have been driven into Arizona from San Bernardino.

General Crook will not be relieved of the command in Arizona for some time to come. The arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Dodge in the Department signifies nothing beyond the mere fact that he will assume command of the Twenty-third Infantry which General Crook relinquishes by reason of his promotion.

John Ross, indicted at Oroville, for killing Rocco Marchella on the 28th of Last March, was acquitted last Monday, the jury being out about one hour. The trial occupied about one week.

A patent was issued in Washington yesterday for Rancho Canada de San Vincent Mesa del Padre Barona, in San Diego county, California containing 13,316 acres.

The mass meeting of the citizens of Solano County, at Dixon, in favor of the removal of the county seat at Vallejo, was an immense success. General John B. Frisbie addressed the meeting, carrying everything for Vallejo, and completely demolishing the entire argument of his opponents, set forth at a meeting held there a few days previous. Cheer upon cheer rent the air for Frisbie and Vallejo. It was a great success for Vallejo, from the northern end of Solano.

William Eaton has been arrested in Washington Territory for cutting timber on Government land. He was acting under authority of a permit issued by the agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

The bark "Electra," with 17,000 cents of wheat for Cork, and the "Vesta," with 2,500 cents of wheat, same destination, went to sea on Saturday from Portland, Oregon.

Ah Look, a Chinese workman at Nichols & Co's paint factory, on Q street, between Front and Second, Sacramento, mortally wounded Ah Tee, another Chinaman, by cutting his inside out.

The business of the Farmers' Club held in San Jose on last Saturday was mostly taken up in discussing the culinary requirements of the wives of its members—the latter having prepared a sumptuous repast for them.

The murder trial of Mrs. Gersbach and William Nash has been continued for the term at Martinez.

The "Rescue" thinks we are to have a "wet winter," judging from the number of "Senate Saloons" and "Assembly Saloons" being fitted up at the Capital.

A steam fire engine has been ordered by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, on the petition of the Naval Storekeeper, to be sent out at once from England, for the safety of the Navy Yard at Esquimaux.

The Colored Convention held at Sacramento, was concluded on last Wednesday. They ask for equality in the Schools. Proscription of Colored persons denounced. They will oppose all candidates for office who do not favor equal rights.

Teodoro Moreno is on trial at Salinas, as one of the Vasquez gang. Stronous efforts are being made to secure his acquittal.

VERDICT IN THE SUICIDE CASE.—On Tuesday the trial of Frank Harris, first mate of the "Sunrise," for maltreatment of the crew on the voyage from New York to San Francisco, was concluded in the United States District Court, before his honor Judge Hoffman. His honor after carefully reviewing the evidence and discriminating with whom lay the power to punish, committed the case to the jury, who in five hours, found the accused guilty on twenty-four counts. Sentence was deferred. The highest possible punishment under this verdict would be to hang Mr. Harris for 120 years and maul him in \$24,000.

The debate on the question "Has Morality Kept Pace with Civilization?" was discussed by the Ignatians last evening, and decided affirmatively.

A SHOEMAKER living on Stockton street, accidentally shot himself through the hand on Sunday, with a rifle.

Nothing is more distressing than a bad barber. We speak from painful experience, for we have tried everywhere. However, since we discovered Brown's bathing-hair cutting and shaving saloon, 302 Fourth street, near Stockton, we have enjoyed wonderful comfort in that respect.

We would recommend any of our friends who are fond of a good cigar, to call on Mr. Duffy, and make selection from his splendid assortment at 905 Market street, corner Powell. There is no fear of reproach, as he does not employ Chinamen.

## ADVERTISEMENT! ADVERTISEMENT!!

A reference to the list of stockholders in the Nationalist Printing and Publishing Company will suggest to business men the advisability of advertising in the "IRISH NATIONALIST," as each shareholder considers himself a solicitor for the paper, and on the principle of "Live and let live" have determined to carry it out in all their mercantile transactions. We throw out this hint hoping that business men, knowing the large and increasing influence of the NATIONALIST, will consult their own best interest by taking our advice.—ADVERTISEMENT!

## NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO JOHN MITCHEL.

We have received the following communication from John Dillon, Esq., Hon. Sec. of the COMMITTEE ROOM.

EUROPEAN HOTEL, BOLTON STREET, DUBLIN, October 30, 1873.

EDITOR IRISH NATIONALIST.—Sir.—We enclose to you the address of the Mitchell Testimonial Committee. This address is signed by the intimate friends of John Mitchell, and we trust that the Irish people will not prove so ungrateful as to refuse the sum which they are therein called on to subscribe. For the honor of Ireland, we ask you to co-operate actively with us in this work, and to assist in forming a Local Committee in San Francisco, to collect subscriptions, and forward them to the Treasurers. In case you think you could "circulate" our address in your locality, we shall be happy to send you as many copies as you may require.

We are, Sir, Yours Sincerely,

WILLIAM DILLON, Hon. Secs.

JOHN DILLON.

Subscriptions may be addressed to any of the above-named Treasurers, at the European Hotel or lodged in the National Bank to the credit of "The Treasurers of the Mitchell Testimonial Fund." A full list of subscriptions received will be published weekly. All persons lodging money in the National Bank are requested to send in particulars, as to their names and amount of their subscriptions, to the Secretaries, to whom all communications should be addressed.

## O'Donovan Rossa's "Prison Life"

Is now published in book form. Parties desirous of procuring this "tale of suffering" can do so by sending their names and subscriptions to this office. The work should be in the hands of every Irish Nationalist. Our orders will be sent off a week hence. Price—Paper Cover, \$1 00; Cloth, \$1 50.—ED. NATIONALIST.

INFORMATION WANTED.—OF MICHAEL LADEN AND PETER LADEN, Parish of Crosmolina, county Mayo. When last heard of in 1850, Peter was then in Liverpool, and Michael emigrated to the United States. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their brother, JAMES LADEN, Altamonte Station, Alameda County, California. Eastern papers please copy.

## Make Money

Fast and honorably, \$12.50 per day, or \$75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right (which are given free to agents), to sell the best, strongest, most useful, and rapid selling Sewing Machine, and Patent Button Hole Worker, ever used or recommended by families, or buy one for your own use; it is only \$5. Sent free everywhere by express. Address for particulars JEROME B. HUDSON & Co., Corner Greenwich and Cortlandt streets, New York.

## 10,000 Men Wanted!

To buy BOOTS AND SHOES OF M. H. O'CONNOR, salesman with M. WALSH, 27 Third street.

## Removal!

Keeler, Hine & Thomas Company, 727 Market street, are closing out their splendid stock of Ornamental Goods, and will remove December 1st to 306 California street, where they will continue the manufacture and sale of their celebrated Siphon Pump.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

## X. TWIABA X.

THE WHITE SAGE.—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry, 323 Third street, and from the great number of testimonials published by prominent citizens of Elko, Nevada, of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair, and the speedy return of it to those who have been bald, oblige us to look upon it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in the market. The Elko Independent says: "A description of White Sage will accomplish more in restoring bald heads, fastening falling hair and removing and giving healthy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for that purpose. Hundreds now in Nevada can testify to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting Joseph that what we say of it in this respect will be borne out by results, if he will give it a fair trial." If such is the case, the Doctor will reap a rich harvest, for no other city can boast of so many bald-headed people as San Francisco. The medicine can be obtained from every druggist. None genuine without the signature of L. TERRY, M. D., on the outside of the wrapper. Hazard, Boston & Co., General Agents. Sole Distiller, Dr. L. Terry, Elko, Nevada.

PERMITS.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that our friends Kenly & Co. have taken and fitted up in superb style a large store in the new hotel building corner of Fifth and Market streets. They have lately returned from the East, bringing with them a large and well-assorted stock of pictures of more than common style of art. Their lengthened experience in the trade has enabled them to offer superior drawings, chromos, prints, and framed pictures at a moderate rate. They have now on exhibition pictures of a hundred classes and representative of scenery and life in all climes. When inspecting their varied stock, as naturally gave most attention to what was Irish. We found the Giant's Causeway, Vale of Avon, Lakes of Killarney, and other familiar places as they should be, as well as several depictions of muscular Christianity, which should be seen to be appreciated.

THE HERRING HALL, 245 Third Street, is newly fitted up in superb style, and fit for the accommodation of large social parties and military displays. It is one of the best public halls in the city. The new improvements deserve the attention of public speakers. In this Hall the movements of the audience create no noise. Silence is the ally of eloquence.

## AT THE

## Brooklyn Hotel Cigar Stand

You can find a good assortment of Havana Cigars, and a full supply of Cheever and Smoking Tobacco, etc. at the Brooklyn Hotel Cigar Stand, 1002-1004 Broadway.

## MERCHANT TAILOR.

For a full supply of Cheever and Smoking Tobacco, etc. at the Brooklyn Hotel Cigar Stand, 1002-1004 Broadway.

Pants to Order \$6.

M. SHORT,

No. 227 Commercial Street, San Francisco, 174-17.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## The Red House,

848 MARKET STREET, 848

## Tremendous Reduction

## THE PRICE OF BOOTS AND SHOES

## FROM AUCTION.

Healey, the Proprietor of The Red House, for cash, has purchased—

50 pr Men's Sewed Boots, selling at \$3 50 and upwards  
300 " Men's Wire-Quilted Boots, " 3 75 " "  
200 " California Sewed, tap or single, Boots, " 5 50 " "  
200 " Boys' Wire-Quilted, tap or single, Boots, " 2 50 " "  
100 " Men's Hand Sewed, D. S. Boots, " 7 00, worth \$10  
250 " Men's Hand Sewed Gaiters, which cost to make, " 3 50, selling at \$4  
250 " Men's, D. S., sewed, no better in the city, " 3 50  
250 " Box Toes, D. S. Cal. make, Gaiters, " 3 00 and upwards  
250 " Brogans, D. S., sewed, " 2 00

## Ladies' Department.

150 pr Ladies, D. S., Buttoned Winter Boots, " \$3 00 and upwards  
150 " Ladies, Kid Foxed, Buttoned, D. S. Boots, " 3 75 " "  
100 " Ladies Full Scooped, Buttoned, " 3 50 " "  
100 " Ladies Fine French, Kid, Buttoned, Satin-lined, " 6 50  
75 " Ladies Trabeled Goat, Buttoned, D. S., broad heel, " 4 50  
80 " Ladies D. S., Balm, Full Scooped, " 1 75  
80 " Ladies Congress, Kid, Foxed, D. S. Sewed, " 2 50  
75 " Ladies Goat, Balm, D. S., Full Scooped, " 2 50  
100 " Ladies Goat, Balm, Plain, D. S. 1 75  
200 " Ladies Congress, all cloth, Strong Sole, Size, 1 to 5, " 90  
200 " Ladies Buskins, Velvet, Fineline lined, " 1 50  
200 " Ladies Buskins, velvet, Fineline lined, " 1 35  
200 " Ladies Pebble Goat Slippers, " 1 35  
50 " Ladies French Kid Slippers, " 50

## Miss and Child Department.

200 pr Miss Calf and Goat lace, " 1 50 and upwards  
200 " Child Goat and Calf, " 1 25 " "  
150 " " " " " " 2 00 " "  
100 " " " " " " 2 25 " "  
1,000 " Infants' lace assorted, " 65 " "  
1,000 " " " " " " 90 " "

All these Goods I am prepared to sell. Call at once and be prepared for the weather at

## Healey's Red House,

848 Market Street, 848

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE

## Monthly Irish National Magazine,

A Monthly Periodical Devoted to Irish National Politics and Literature.

The publishers consider that the magazine will afford a much needed medium through which subjects and views affecting the social and political future of the Irish race can be discussed in a liberal, independent and forcible manner, untrammelled by local, personal or sectarian influences or preferences. The tone of the magazine will be influenced by the firm conviction of the right of the people to govern themselves, and that a republican form of government alone guarantees and secures national and popular independence, and further that Irishmen aspiring to self-government should warmly sympathize with the efforts of other nationalities for popular rights. It is also being believed that one of the most effective methods of advancing the material welfare of the Irish race, is by the advancement of the social and political importance of the Irish-American element, the magazine will warmly, energetically support measures or interests calculated to benefit the Irish element in the United States as a whole, and to centralize the influence of that element for the greatest good to the greatest number. The magazine will be issued in large quarto form with paper cover. The Irish National Publishing Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Copy by Mail one Year (in advance) \$1.25  
Single Copies, " " " " " 15 Cts.  
All communications, remittances, etc., will be forwarded to Wm. J. NICHOLES, Manager IRISH NATIONAL MAGAZINE, Drawer 155, P. O., Cleveland, O. Office 79 and 80 Franklin street, Cleveland, O.

## AMUSEMENTS

## CALIFORNIA THEATRE

MR. JOHN MCCULLOUGH, Proprietor and Manager  
MR. BARTON HILL, Acting Manager

Friday, Evening, November 28,

LAST NIGHT

## THE LANCASHIRE LASS!

Saturday Afternoon, November 29th.

Only LANCASHIRE LASS Matinee

BENEFIT OF T. J. FRENCH, (Treasurer).

## THE THREE GUARDSMEN!

Monday, December 1st,

First production of a new drama of powerful interest, by A. C. GUNTER, Esq., entitled

## CUBA: or, OUR FLAG!

Due notice will be given of the production of Goldsmith's

## She Stoops to Conquer

and Sheridan's Comedy of

THE RIVALS!



## A SIGH FOR KNOCKMANY.

BY WILLIAM CARLETON.

Take, proud ambition, take thy fill  
Of pleasures won through toil or crime;  
Go, learning, climb thy rugged hill,  
And give thy name to future time:  
Philosophy, be keen to see  
What'er is just, or false, or vain,  
Take each thy need, but oh! give me  
To range my mountain glens again.

Pure was the breeze that fanned my cheek;  
As o'er Knockmany's brow I went:  
When every lonely dell could speak  
In airy music, vision sent:  
False world, I hate thy crew and thee,  
I hate the treacherous haunts of men;  
Give back my early heart to me,  
Give back to me my mountain glen.

How high my youthful visions shone,  
When spinn'd by fancy's radiant form;  
But now her glittering bow is gone,  
And leaves me but the cloud and storm.  
With wasted form, and cheek all pale—  
With heart long scared by grief and pain:  
Dunroo, I'll seek thy native gale,  
I'll tread my mountain glens again.

Thy breeze once more may fan my blood,  
The valleys all, are lovely still;  
And I may stand, where oft I stood,  
In lonely musings on thy hill.  
But ah! the spell is gone—no art  
In crowded town, or native plain,  
Can teach a crush'd and breaking heart  
To pipe the song of youth again.

## SPIRIT OF THE IRISH PRESS.

"POOR IRELAND."

We wish people would give up the use of these words when writing or speaking of Ireland. Ireland, properly speaking, is not a poor country, for she is rich in her fertile land, in her good climate, in her hardy and industrious population, in the fisheries around her shores, and particularly in her splendid position on the globe. Her summer heat is not scorching, her winters do not prevent the farmer from working with the plough, and all the year round its population may be employed in working in one way or other on the land. Add to all these that her harbors are not surpassed, and that her rivers are capable of turning the machinery of the whole world, and it will be admitted that she is not properly described when people call her "Poor Ireland."

Her poverty has been forced upon her. She is like the traveller who is attacked and robbed by the footpad. England, her nearest neighbor, has got a footing on her soil, and year after year carries off the produce of her fields, and leaves her people in wretchedness. England governs her, and makes her pay a vast tribute for her misrule. She carries off fully £20,000,000 a year, a sum which would reduce England herself to a low condition, if she had to pay it every year to France or Germany.

Some people may ask how is this plunder accomplished. We will tell them. During the month of October all the rent offices in the country are thrown open, and the farmers are obliged to sell corn and cattle to pay their rents to absentees, and once the business is finished, all the money, amounting to several millions, is swept off to England, to be spent there in employing English tradesmen and laborers. In October, also, the Inland Revenue offices are opened, and vast sums are paid in, in the shape of publicans' and other licenses, and of course all are carried off to England. And in October most of our woollen drapers and other dealers send their orders to English manufacturers for goods suitable for winter, and Irish money is remitted to pay for them, and enable the English manufacturers to pay and employ innumerable workmen. When all this has been accomplished, in what position does it leave the farmer, the laborer, the tradesman, and most of the shopkeepers? It is not going too far to say that they find themselves stripped of all their earnings, and compelled to live on miserable food. Instead of enjoying the fruits of their toil, they exist in wretchedness, and poverty is their daily companion.

If Ireland, then, is "poor," her poverty has been forced upon her, and she will be compelled to endure whilst her laws are enacted by a nation which has never respected justice when dealing with a weaker country. Her wealth is carried away; her riches are plundered. There is no remedy for such a state of things but to seek for native rule, and Irishmen should prepare themselves for obtaining that great blessing, by closing up their ranks, and uniting in one great party for native government. Any other course will prove futile, because any country ruled by the will of another nation is in slavery and degradation. It can do little or nothing for its own benefit, and must suffer under the lash of the country by which its prosperity is destroyed.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

## THE CASTLE CLOCK.

Perhaps, his Grace Archbishop Manning, who looking upon Ireland, with English eyes, saw our prosperity—as all English eyes do see it—would explain some figures which it puzzles us (mere Irish) to reconcile with that radiant view.

There is a particular set of men, put apart in some corner of the Castle, for the express purpose of registering how many Irish marry, are born, died, and go away. These men form a sort of clock, annually wound up, which strikes every quarter of a year the number of our gains and losses. It makes but little noise, when it strikes—so little that, though the numbers given are to be discerned by the sharp Irish ear, they appear to be totally inaudible across the Channel—no English ear ever can perceive them, somehow.

This strange Castle-clock has some resemblance to the famous clock of Strasbourg—where figures representing the four stages of life come

forth, at fixed time, make a formal bow to the public, and disappear. The Castle-clock thus puts forth figures representing Birth, Marriage, Emigration and Death.

The wonderful clock at Strasbourg, on certain holidays, sends forth figures representing the Apostles, which slowly promenade round before the admiring crowd. Of course, it could not be expected that, in these days of liberal enlightenment, anything precisely similar should be allowed in official precincts. But a notable device replaces it.

On certain high holidays, inscribed in the Castle Calendar in red letters, on days when Cattle are gathered together, and when Mayors dine, the wheels of the Castle-clock are heard to whirl, its hands move—and then forth comes a set of figures representing a Viceroy and his suite. Perhaps some critical eye may detect something stiff in the movements, and wooden in the figures, but the figures plainly feel themselves above criticism. The apparent Viceroy keeps fixedly on his fixed way, and at a given moment strikes the gong, and knocks out the numbers which tell the world how many Irishmen are gone from Ireland, how many acres of her soil have become waste, how many fluctuations her cattle-trade has suffered. Then making his bow to the public, he utters in various keys the words: "Irish Prosperity"—and rotating slowly on his axis, retires within the Castle-clock, and is lost for a while to an amused and gaping crowd.

But the sound of his words long remain reverberating on the air, fading and flushing, vanishing and reappearing, until they faint away beyond human ken to startle the denizens of the nearer stars, and make the wandering comet constellations of the error of its ways.

The latest numbers, struck by the brazen voice of the Castle-clock, are not, indeed, more startling than usual—not at all startling to an English ear—but yet too important for an Irishman to miss.

During the quarter ending with last March (for the Castle-clock is always long behind time) there were registered in Ireland 38,855 births, and 30,822 deaths. The births, therefore, were more than the deaths—and Irishmen might begin to exult (if that were all) and declare there might be something in "Irish prosperity" after all. But they would be, by far, too hasty—for they should understand by this time that if the case were simply so, that would not be "Irish prosperity."

There is something more. There were 12,726 emigrants who left Ireland. This re-establishes the balance and saves the country from increasing in men. During this quarter, therefore, a decrease of 4,757 at the least, has taken place in the population of Ireland. This interesting fact will prevent English journalists from lamenting over our misfortunes, and enable English viceroys still to chant opinion when expressed must determine the line of policy that English statesmen must pursue. Not as beggars seeking the crumbs that fall from her table shall we stand before the English nation, but as her equal, determined to uphold and to defend our rights at every cost. Great indeed is our degradation when the organs of Liberal opinion in England treat us with the same contempt as if we were children crying for a holiday. But we are resolved that this shall cease. Our destiny shall depend not on the whims and caprices of stolid Englishmen, but shall rest in our hands. Every day brings fresh contingents to swell the ranks of the national cause. On every hill, from the historic lands of O'Neill and O'Donnell to the fertile domain of Thomond, from the rock-bound coast of Leitrim to the craggy heights of wild and romantic Connemara, hoists the banner of freedom, proclaiming with no uncertain voice the stern resolve of an united people to wrench asunder the bonds that hold them fast. The voice of Tyrone is as deep and loud as that of Kerry; Monaghan is not less expressive than Cork, and the watchword of independence thunders forth in Tipperary lands a responsive echo in Derry and Donegal. The Irish people have too long borne in patience the arrogant oppression of an English rabble. Too long have they quietly submitted to a degradation unparalleled save in Poland's history, but now at last are they resolved that the sad and bitter chapter of degradation shall close. In no hostile spirit do we demand emancipation. We stand upon the platform of equality with the English people, and tell them in broad and independent language what we mean to have. We ask not the management of English affairs, we ask not to dictate to them in matters peculiarly and politically their own. We demand only that they look after their own interests, and this same right is ours with regard to the management of our affairs, and we shall have it. Ireland and Ireland's welfare we understand much better than Englishmen can possibly do. In demanding Home Rule we ask no concession. We deny the right of England to grant us emancipation. It is England that has been trumpeted before the world that we are equal before the Constitution, with Englishmen and

Scotchmen. We assuredly hold that we are, and hence we repudiate with scorn the pretension of Englishmen, as assumed in their leading organ, that they would grant us Home Rule if they thought it would benefit us. The Irish people alone have the right to judge the matter, and hence we repudiate with scorn the arrogance and impertinence of our would-be patrons. Never in the whole course of our long and troubled history were we so fairly bent on a great purpose as we now are on wrenching from oppressors' hands our country's independence, but we shall emphatically deny that in the struggle we are contending for a privilege. We demand as a right legislative independence, but would scorn to accept it as a boon from an English Parliament. The voice that spoke a solemn warning in '83 has in our day lost neither its strength nor its earnestness.—*Ulster Examiner.*

## THE HOME RULE ASSOCIATION.

The Local Government Board. It is to be hoped that the prompt action of the Home Rule Association in reference to the recent circular of the Local Government Board to clerks of unions will teach the latter body to consider a little better what are really its legal powers. If it be an arbitrary, irresponsible body, with despot powers, of course it may adopt any measures it chooses until the public see fit to put a limit to its authority. But if, as is popularly supposed, it is acting on clearly defined law, then that law must be applicable to one case as well as another. Three years ago, as Mr. Duncombe pointed out, Boards of Guardians were virtually encouraged to petition in favor of the Land Act. A decent sort of pretext was found in the suggestion that the land question was relative to the poor law. But what law is it that Home Rule is not cognate with? The real difference is that the Local Government Board, in the pure bureaucratic spirit, toadied to Government feelings, and sanctioned discussion of the one question because the Government was likely to be aided by it, and discomfited the other as inconvenient, if not hostile to the government. And the way they do this is ingeniously mischievous, placing the clerk in an invidious position, compelling him to decide on his own responsibility questions which of right only belong to the body whose officer he is. There are, it must be admitted, grave objections to having Boards of Guardians constantly or frequently engaged in discussing politics; there would be yet graver objections to shutting the mouths of these important bodies altogether when deep interests are at stake. Worst of all would it be to compel the clerk to take on himself to decide whether the guardians should or should not be allowed to do so. Yet this is what was sought to be effected by the subsequent action of the Local Government Board against which the Home Rule Association have protested.—*Cork Examiner.*

## Home Rule and No Popery in Belfast.

At the Belfast Police Court on the 21st ult., a man named James Wilson was charged with having been drunk and disorderly. On the way to the Office he made use of party expressions by shouting "No Popery." Fined 40s. and costs. John McConnell was charged at the suit of the constabulary with having been drunk and disorderly, and making use of language calculated to lead to a breach of the peace by shouting "Hurrah for Home Rule" on the same day. Fined 40s. and costs. Henry W. Williams was charged with similar offence, and fined in a like penalty.

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## CHAPTER XVII.

The attack on Carlow, which is forty miles from Dublin, took place on the morning of the 25th of May. The people of the neighborhood finding that the mail coach did not arrive as usual on the morning of the 24th, prepared to assault the town on the morning of the 25th. But the garrison got information of the intended surprise of the place, through an intercepted letter, and the advice of one Roe, a lieutenant of the North Cork mercenary militia, who had observed the peasants assembling in the vicinity late in the evening of the 24th of May. The garrison of Carlow, stated at 450 men, was commanded by one Colonel Mahon, and consisted of companies of Irish and English mercenaries called 9th dragoons, North Cork and Louth militias, along with the "bloody yeomen" of Carlow, and forty loyalist volunteers. About 1,200 peasants moved towards Carlow at two

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## "Andi Alteram Partem."

"Hear both sides" is a wholesome advice, and, in accordance with the sage counsel, we invite attention to the English view of the Irish cause. We think our people are too sanguine when they expect England to lighten their load and allow them to retain the fruits of their own industry. Let us be reasonable, and ask ourselves—"Does history furnish an instance of one neighboring nation dealing charitably with another when able to do otherwise?" The gentleman who, after a little altercation, possesses himself of the weary traveller's purse does not feel called upon to consult his victim's inclinations as to the disposal of the contents. History teems with information on things of this kind. The powerful, as we read, have always exacted from the weak the tribute of their own industry. Indeed, we learn from every page of history that nothing was more common than the robbery of one people by another. In fact, spoliation has ever been the rule, and equity the exception, among the most enlightened governments of the earth. Whoever could circumvent a weak neighbor, and make him glad to purchase life at the expense of freedom, was regarded of old as a distinguished personage; and hence what is termed ancient history is an elaborate compilation of the achievements of warriors, conquerors, and accomplished statesmen, or, as some call them, rascals, murderers, and astute robbers.

The Jews were long a free people. They were commanded to pay tithes and first fruits only to the Lord. They were charged, in the selection of a King, not to put a stranger to rule over them. Consequently, when they were brought into subjection to the Romans, they looked with horror on the robbery of the Temple by Pompey and Crassus, the imposition of taxes by subsequent generals, and the settled payment of tribute to Caesar. Their religious scruples were still further outraged by the payment of the penny with the image upon it, contrary to the Divine law against images. Under those circumstances, a powerful section of them, called Zelotes, were urged by a strong impulse to rebel, and, like their glorious predecessors, the Macabees, free themselves from the slavery and bondage of strangers. They justly reasoned, that if any people could lawfully rebel, the Jews, who were God's chosen people, were clearly entitled to that privilege. In their opinion, the argument was all on their side. The Herodians and the Pharisees—the place-holders and place-beggars of the time—saw things in another light. They extolled the advantages of alien rule, and denounced the Fenian Zelotes as disturbers of the peace and the enemies of real liberty. They cleared away the image difficulty easily enough. It was on the penny for a civil not a religious purpose. The conqueror had a right to tribute, and his image on the coin was merely a sign of his dominion and their subjection. In a word, the rule of the foreigner was mildness itself. What, if he extorted as much from them as did Pharaoh from their ancestors? Was his yoke half as heavy as Solomon's in his old age, or his son's, whose little finger was weightier than all? It was the blackest ingratitude to complain of paying a slight tribute to the Emperor, who kept his legions ready to secure and protect property, and his garrisons in every town to prevent disturbance. It was nonsense to say that they had not liberty. Did not Caesar permit them to keep their Sabbaths, Circumcision, and their Synagogues? And did he not prohibit the collection by the publicans on the Sabbath day, and order that the tax should be taken from believers the day following? Thus argued the friends and supporters of alien rule against their own countrymen. They who had hold of the loaves and fishes were satisfied with things as they stood, and detested the idea of any change that pointed to an equality of privileges. But the honest Hebraean representative of Caesar, Agrippa, according to Josephus, silenced opposition in a few words. "It is," said he, "now out of season to desire your liberty; you should have rather long since striven not to have lost it; for it is a hard thing to undergo slavery, and it is a lawful strife to withstand, but when a man is once overcome, and has yielded, and then rebels, he is not said to be a lover of his liberty, but to be a rebellious subject." The very words the London Times at present uses in reference to the Irish.

Making a little allowance for the change of manners, one must confess that there is nothing new in politics since the time of Caesar. We have no Whigs or Tories more desirous for the continuance of the rule of the stranger than were the Herodians and Pharisees in their day. And we should like to know if the representative of Royalty here could express himself less offensively when lecturing the Nationalists on their impudence under a foreign yoke than did Agrippa the Zelote in the name of his sovereign. The very arguments Agrippa advanced in support of foreign rule are those in use at the present hour. The rights of the sword—the privileges of the strong—were the pleas put forth on the part of Caesar. What substitute have any modern powers found for them? The Prussians hold two French provinces against the will of the natives on no other grounds. The Italian robber holds his neighbors' goods exactly by the same tenure. Taking a calm survey of the whole case, then, we must confess the outspoken Tory organs appear to us to contrast favorably with the hypocritical Whigs when dealing with the Irish question. They seem to appeal to any argument save brute force, and they are right, for no other would suit the case. The sword brought Ireland into the service of England, the sword holds her against her will in servitude, and it is not to be supposed that in the absence of a stronger motive than simple justice the old system will be abandoned. —*Connacht Ranger*.

## The National Testimonial.

The perfect harmony which characterizes the co-operation of all parties in the good work of fostering the Testimonial to John Mitchell will inspire us with an earnest desire in Irish hearts to labor in its promotion.

A great deal may be done quickly by local organizations, and these are necessary in order to enable many willing persons to overcome certain obstacles. Separately, they may not think it worth while to forward their quotas, a money-order office may not be convenient—in fact, many things may occur to make them overlook or forget or postpone indefinitely their good intentions. Hence, the value of a local committee—whose members act as collectors would take charge of the scattered quotas, and then combining them together would send them direct to the Committee in Dublin, whose address we give elsewhere.

Nothing in this prevents those who wish to send their contributions direct to Dublin from doing so; on the contrary, they will find there true hospitality. The greater the number, the greater the welcome.

Though the first fortnight of the Central Committee's existence has been full of stir and encouragement, we would urge upon all who sympathize with the movement to be active and to avoid delay. The anniversary year is fast running out.

A quarter of a century ago this year, this exile was forced to leave the shores of Ireland. All that he has ever seen of Ireland since has been the green shamrocks that have been sent to him on the five-and-twenty St. Patrick's Days which have come and gone since that fateful day, when the mountains of Kinsale sank beneath the ocean's verge. Other Exiles have been restored to their countries after much briefer banishment. The name of Kosuth excited enthusiasm when Mitchell was in Ireland—but Kosuth has long since enjoyed all the pleasures of home-life in Hungary, whilst Mitchell is still an Exile from his native land. He stands alone amongst the Exiles of the world—alone upon a foreign shore. —*Dublin Irishman*.

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" " " " " "	22 1/2 @ 27 1/2
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Oats, 100 lbs.	1 35 @ 1 40
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Hay 100 lbs., ordinary.	14 00 @
" extra.	20 00 @
Butter, California, extra.	45 @ 62
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We employ none but white help.

**California Brass Works.**  
**WEED & KINGWELL,**  
No. 125 First St.,  
Opposite Munsie, San Francisco. Manufacturers of all kinds of Brass, Composition, Zinc and Babbitt Metal Castings. Church and Steamboat Bells on hand and made to order. Also, a full assortment of Steam and Water Cocks and Valves, Hydraulic Pipes, Nozzles and Hose Coupling, Etc. Brass Ship work, Spikes, Sheet Metal, and Rubber Braces.  
Agents for Seibert's Europa Lubricator.  
Highest market price paid for old Bells, Copper and Brass. my 17-11

**WILLIAM O'CONNELL**  
**Boot Maker.**  
618 HOWARD STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO. my 17-11

**Pellet & Fischer,**  
(Successors to R. LEHMAN & Co.)  
No. 408 Devis Street, between Washington and Jackson, San Francisco. Manufacture all kinds of Candles from the Best Materials, and will sell at least as low as any other House in the trade. Goods warranted to keep in any climate. Country orders promptly attended to. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Also a large assortment of Bells. my 15-11

**ISAAC SELIG,**  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.  
No. 215 Kearny Street, between Bush and Sutter, San Francisco.

**GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.**  
**THE OLD HOT SCOTCH,**  
No. 15 Morton St., (near Kearney).  
A LITTLE DRINKS TEN CENTS. HOT DRINKS A SPECIALLY. The best Tom and Jerry in town. Always on file the New York Herald, Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie's Weekly, Day's Doings, Police Gazette, London Punch, Bell's Life, Illustrated London News, and all the California papers. Call and satisfy yourself. Don't forget the sign of the "Hot Scotch."  
W. S. WALDRON, Proprietor.

**DONNELLY & KERR,**  
30 MONTGOMERY STREET, (Opposite Lick House),  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
Wines and Liquors  
OF THE BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.  
F. LYMAN, J. P. HARTNEY, D. GOGGIN,  
**Lyman, Rafferty & Co.,**  
Wholesale Liquor Dealers.  
Specialties—Old Scotch, Rye Whiskies, Rye Whiskies.  
416 Battery Street, Cor. Merchant. my 26-11

**Lennon & Kelly,**  
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.  
CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS.  
BUTTER, HESE, 1668, ETC.  
Southeast Corner of Fourth and Mina Streets, San Francisco. my 9-11

**P. T. Flynn & Son,**  
Dealers in  
Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, etc. Corner of Howard and Eighth streets, San Francisco. my 14-11

**A. GREENEBAUM,**  
(Successor to HERMAN BRUCK.)  
No. 239 KERNY ST., (Old Store South of Bush),  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN  
**Havana and Domestic Cigars,**  
Smoking and Chewing Tobaccoes, Snuffs, Matches, Pipes, etc. Direct Importers from Manufacturers. Corbin's Coarse Rappee, Macaboy, Scotch and Luncheon Snuff, Gail and Aye and P. A. Gower's German and American Snapping Tobaccoes. my 31-11

**UNDERTAKERS.**  
**James McGinn,**  
**Undertaker**  
AND General Furnisher,  
No. 717 Market Street, opposite Dupont.

Hearses and Coaches; Rosewood, Mahogany and Lead Coffins; Shrouds, Caskets, Silver and White Metal Coffins. Plates constantly on hand.  
Grave Stones, Iron and Wood Enclosures furnished. Special attention given to disintering Bodies and preparing them for shipment to the Atlantic States and elsewhere.  
Every variety of Funeral Equipments furnished to order. my 3-11

**FLANAGAN & CALLAGHER,**  
**Undertakers,**  
No. 324 MARKET STREET,  
San Francisco.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
**Mrs. Dillon & Mrs. Kenealy,**  
FASHIONABLE MILLINERS.  
No. 30 Third Street, between Mission and Market Sts.,  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
Mourning Goods constantly kept on hand. Hats and Bonnets Bleached and Pressed. Country Orders promptly attended to. my 14-11

**South End Oyster House.**  
FOR the Freshest, Juiciest and Fattest Transplanted or California Oysters, or a good Welsh Rarebit or Crab Stew, go to  
**MANNING'S OYSTER HOUSE,**  
673 Howard St., near Third, (late of the Blue Wing Saloon). my 13-11

**Dixon Brothers,**  
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,  
No. 406 Montgomery Street, (Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's, San Francisco).  
All work warranted. my 10-11

**BARBERS AND HAIR DRESSERS.**  
**BROWN'S**  
BATHING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAVING  
Saloon.  
No. 202 Fourth Street, (near Howard).

**WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKERS.**  
**Jackson Michigan Wagon.**  
The largest assortment on this coast  
now in store and for sale very low—  
all kinds of Wagons warranted for two years.  
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,  
Corner of California and Davis Streets, San Francisco.  
my 14-11

**CUNNINGHAM & PARKER,**  
BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE AND WAGON  
MAKERS.  
JOBBER of every description executed with dispatch in a workmanlike manner.  
No. 654, 656 & 658 Howard St., near Third, San Francisco.  
my 14-11